

# ABSTRACT OF SANITARY REPORTS.

VOL. V.

WASHINGTON, D. C., OCTOBER 17, 1890.

No. 42.

[Published at the Marine-Hospital Bureau in accordance with act of Congress of April 29, 1878.]

## UNITED STATES.

### *Special order to sanitary inspectors.*

The following order has been issued to the United States sanitary inspectors at Havana :

Referring to the inclosed copy of a letter from the chairman of the quarantine committee of the South Carolina board of health, you are hereby ordered to notify direct, by the earliest practicable mail, the quarantine officer at the port of destination and the secretary or president of the proper State board of health of the departure or expected departure of any vessel whose condition is one to excite unusual concern—as, for example, the bark *Brycina* referred to.

When this notification is sent, you will at the same time briefly notify this Bureau to the same effect by telegraph and include in the weekly abstract of bills of health (Form 1931), under the head of remarks, a report of said notification.

In accordance with this order the following telegram was received and forwarded to the health officer at Mobile October 13 :

HAVANA, *October 13, 1890.*

British bark *Bellona*, for Mobile, had two cases yellow fever here.  
BURGESS.

### *Interstate notification of disease.*

The following circular letter, prepared in accordance with agreement between State boards of health, has been received at this Bureau :

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH OF KENTUCKY,  
*Executive Office, Bowling Green, October 13, 1890.*

SIR : In compliance with the resolutions printed herewith, it becomes my duty to inform you that a case of small-pox exists near Half-way, in the county of Allen, in this State, in the person of Elizabeth Buchanan, resident.

The origin of the disease was from a brother visiting her from Trinidad, Colo.

The following precautions have been taken : Case strictly isolated and all exposed persons vaccinated and placed under observation.

You are authorized and requested by this board to take such further

measures for the protection of your territory, in conformity with the terms of the resolutions, as in your judgment may be deemed necessary.

I have the honor to be, etc.,

J. N. McCORMACK,  
*Secretary.*

Following are the resolutions above referred to :

*Interstate notification of the existence of infectious and contagious diseases.*—The following are the resolutions adopted by the National Conference of State Boards of Health, at Toronto, October 6, 1886 :

Whereas it is necessary for the protection and preservation of the public health that prompt information should be given of the existence of cholera, yellow fever, or small-pox ; be it—

*Resolved,* That it is the sense of the National Conference of State Boards of Health that it is the duty of each State and provincial board of health within whose jurisdiction any of said diseases may occur to furnish immediate information of the existence of such disease to boards of health of neighboring States and provinces, and to local boards in such States as have no central board, in which the duty of notification shall lie upon the local boards.

2. That upon the prevalence of rumor of the existence of pestilential diseases in any State or province, if positive, definite information thereon be not obtainable from the proper health authorities, this conference holds that the health officials of another State are justified in entering the before-mentioned State or province for the purpose of investigating and establishing the truth or falsity of such reports.

3. That whenever practicable the investigations undertaken under the preceding section shall be made with the co-operation of the State or local health authorities.

4. That any case which presents symptoms leading to serious suspicion of the existence of one of the aforementioned diseases shall be treated as suspicious and reported as provided for in cases in which the diagnosis is certain.

5. That any case respecting which reputable and experienced physicians disagree as to whether the disease is or is not pestilential shall be reported as suspicious.

6. That any suspected case respecting which efforts are made to conceal its existence, full history, and true nature shall be deemed suspicious and so reported.

7. That in accordance with the provisions of the foregoing resolutions, the boards of health of the United States and Canada represented at this conference do pledge themselves to an interchange of information as herein provided.

The following resolutions, explanatory of the above, were adopted by the National Conference of State Boards of Health, at Washington, September 8, 1887 :

1. *Resolved,* That the conference re-affirms the principles contained in the resolutions adopted by it at its meeting in Toronto, in 1886.

2. That the communicable diseases hereinafter mentioned, prevalent in certain areas, or which tend to spread along certain lines of travel, be reported to all State and provincial boards within said area or along said lines of communication.

3. That in the instance of small-pox, cholera, yellow fever, and typhoid fever reports be at once forwarded, either by mail or telegraph, as the urgency of the case may demand; and further, that in the instance of diphtheria, scarlatina, typhoid fever, anthrax or glanders, weekly reports, when possible, be supplied, in which shall be indicated, as far as known, the places implicated and the degree of prevalence.

*Reports of States, and yearly and monthly reports of cities.*

CALIFORNIA—*Los Angeles*.—Month of April, 1890. Population, 80,000. Total number of deaths, 64, including phthisis pulmonalis, 17; enteric fever, 2; and whooping-cough, 1.

*Oakland*.—Month of September, 1890. Population, 36,000. Total number of deaths, 39, including phthisis pulmonalis 5 and enteric fever 2.

*Sacramento*.—Month of September, 1890. Population, 30,000. Total deaths, 41, including phthisis pulmonalis, 3; enteric fever, 3; and whooping-cough, 1.

COLORADO—*Denver*.—Month of September, 1890. Population, 152,000. Total number of deaths, 240, including phthisis pulmonalis, 31; enteric fever, 56; and diphtheria, 16.

INDIANA—*Evansville*.—Month of September, 1890. Population, 50,600. Total number of deaths, 66, including diphtheria 3 and enteric fever 8.

IOWA—*Davenport*.—Month of September, 1890. Population, 33,715. Total number of deaths, 24, including enteric fever 2 and diphtheria 1.

KENTUCKY—*Louisville*.—Month of September, 1890. Population, 227,000. Total number of deaths, 253, including phthisis pulmonalis 24 and diphtheria 15.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Fall River*.—Month of September, 1890. Population, 75,000. Total number of deaths, 142, including phthisis pulmonalis, 19; enteric fever, 10; and diphtheria, 2.

*Worcester*.—Month of September, 1890. Population, 85,000. Total number of deaths, 74, including scarlet fever, 1; enteric fever, 4; and whooping-cough, 3.

MICHIGAN.—Week ended October 4, 1890. Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, indicate that measles, inflammation of brain, diphtheria, erysipelas, and typho-malarial fever increased, and that cerebro-spinal meningitis, whooping-cough, pleuritis, dysentery, cholera morbus, inflammation of bowels, cholera infantum, membranous croup, and puerperal fever decreased in area of prevalence.

[ Including reports by regular observers and others, diphtheria was reported present during the week ending October 4, and since, at 22

places. Scarlet fever increased by 41 per cent., and was reported at 31 places. Typhoid fever at 41 places. Measles decreased by 43 per cent., and was reported at 4 places.

MINNESOTA—*Winona*.—Month of September, 1890. Population, 19,000. Total number of deaths, 23, including phthisis pulmonalis 2 and whooping-cough 1.

NEW JERSEY—*Hudson County*.—Month of August, 1890. Population, 292,734. Total number of deaths, 554, including phthisis pulmonalis, 42; enteric fever, 19; diphtheria, 19; measles, 2; and whooping-cough, 5.

NEW YORK—*Rochester*.—Month of September, 1890. Population, 130,000. Total number of deaths, 201, including enteric fever, 6; diphtheria, 3; and whooping-cough, 1.

NORTH CAROLINA.—Month of August, 1890. Reports from 13 towns, having an aggregate population of 99,276, show a total of 151 deaths, including phthisis pulmonalis, 14; enteric fever, 15; diphtheria, 1; and whooping-cough, 2.

RHODE ISLAND—*Newport*.—Month of September, 1890. Population, 20,000. Total number of deaths, 41, including diphtheria 2 and enteric fever 2.

TEXAS—*San Antonio*.—Month of September, 1890. Population, 50,000. Total number of deaths, 68, including phthisis pulmonalis 12 and enteric fever 5.

*Publications received.*

Annual report bureau of health, Philadelphia, Pa., 1889.

Local boards of health in the State of New York, 1890.

Annual report of the board of health of the city of Dayton, Ohio, 1889.

Transactions of the medical association of the State of Alabama, 1890.



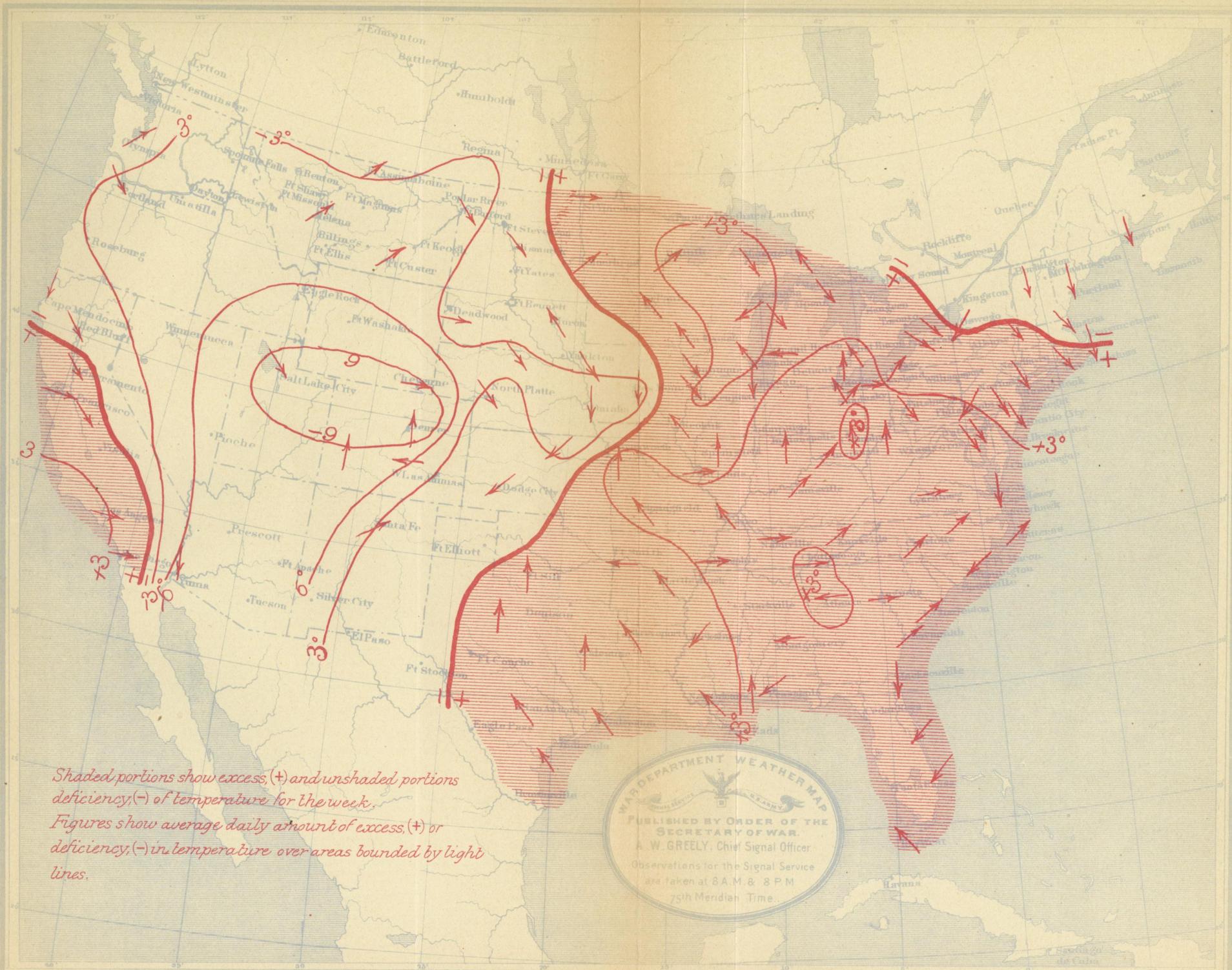
Table of temperature and rain-fall, week ended October 10, 1890.

[Received from War Department, Signal Office.]

Locality.	Mean temperature in degrees, Fahrenheit.			Rain-fall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
<b>New England States:</b>						
Eastport, Me.....	49		16	1.06		.83
Portland, Me.....	51		6	.86	.51	
Boston, Mass.....	55		3	.95	.38	
Block Island, R. I.....	56	6		.98		.49
<b>Middle Atlantic States:</b>						
Albany, N. Y.....	54	2		.72	.19	
New York, N. Y.....	59	7		.76	.01	
Philadelphia, Pa.....	59	15		.64	.52	
Atlantic City, N. J.....	60	11		.73	.03	
Baltimore, Md.....	60	25		.68		.02
Washington, D. C.....	60	27		.72	.09	
Lynchburg, Va.....	61	30		.70		.52
Norfolk, Va.....	64	32		.81		.57
<b>South Atlantic States:</b>						
Charlotte, N. C.....	67	22		1.13		1.05
Wilmington, N. C.....	68	25		.88		.86
Charleston, S. C.....	71	31		1.04		.85
Augusta, Ga.....	69	30		.48		.15
Savannah, Ga.....	71	27		.85		.80
Jacksonville, Fla.....	73	34		1.35	1.01	
Key West, Fla.....	81	14		1.24		.34
<b>Gulf States:</b>						
Atlanta, Ga.....	68	10		.53		.15
Pensacola, Fla.....	73	21		.77	2.92	
Mobile, Ala.....	71	23		.78		.54
Montgomery, Ala.....	71	23		.54	.62	
Vicksburg, Miss.....	70	19		.72		.38
New Orleans, La.....	74	17		.72		.54
Shreveport, La.....	71	13		.84	.62	
Fort Smith, Ark.....	67	6		.70	0	0
Little Rock, Ark.....	68	2		.64	.42	
Palestine, Tex.....	71	14		.77	4.05	
Galveston, Tex.....	76	12		1.20		.36
San Antonio, Tex.....	74	17		.50	.25	
Corpus Christi, Tex.....				.84		
<b>Ohio Valley and Tennessee:</b>						
Memphis, Tenn.....	66	29		.77	.06	
Nashville, Tenn.....	64	31		.63		.26
Chatanooga, Tenn.....	67	7		.74		.37
Knoxville, Tenn.....	62	29		.71		.24
Louisville, Ky.....	62	37		1.20		.60
Indianapolis, Ind.....	59	40		.73	.74	
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	61	26		.63	1.47	
Columbus, Ohio.....	61	9		.73	.57	
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	57	36		.58		.15
<b>Lake Region:</b>						
Oswego, N. Y.....	54		11	.77	.44	
Rochester, N. Y.....	54	7		.72		.05
Buffalo, N. Y.....	54	7		.87	.35	
Erie, Pa.....	56	19		.98		.26
Cleveland, Ohio.....	56	34		.67	.02	
Sandusky, Ohio.....	58	23		.67		.38
Toledo, Ohio.....	57	29		.61		.46
Detroit, Mich.....	55	30		.60	.60	
Port Huron, Mich.....	53	27		.69	.22	
Alpena, Mich.....	48	3		.79	.42	
Marquette, Mich.....	49	21		.82		.26
Grand Haven, Mich.....	54	20		.90	.28	
Milwaukee, Wis.....	53	30		.62		.22
Chicago, Ill.....	56	19		.83	.06	
Duluth, Minn.....	48	27		.66		.12
<b>Upper Mississippi Valley:</b>						
St. Paul, Minn.....	51	18		.46		.26
La Crosse, Wis.....	54	10		.57	1.08	
Dubuque, Iowa.....	55	17		.72	1.30	
Davenport, Iowa.....	57	22		.70	.49	
Des Moines, Iowa.....	60		22	1.00	.23	
Keokuk, Iowa.....	59	18		.79	.07	
Springfield, Ill.....	62		3	.93		.64
Cairo, Ill.....	63	22		.72	.40	
St. Louis, Mo.....	62	20		.67		.53

*Temperature and Prevailing Direction of Wind, week ending  
October 10<sup>th</sup> 1890.*

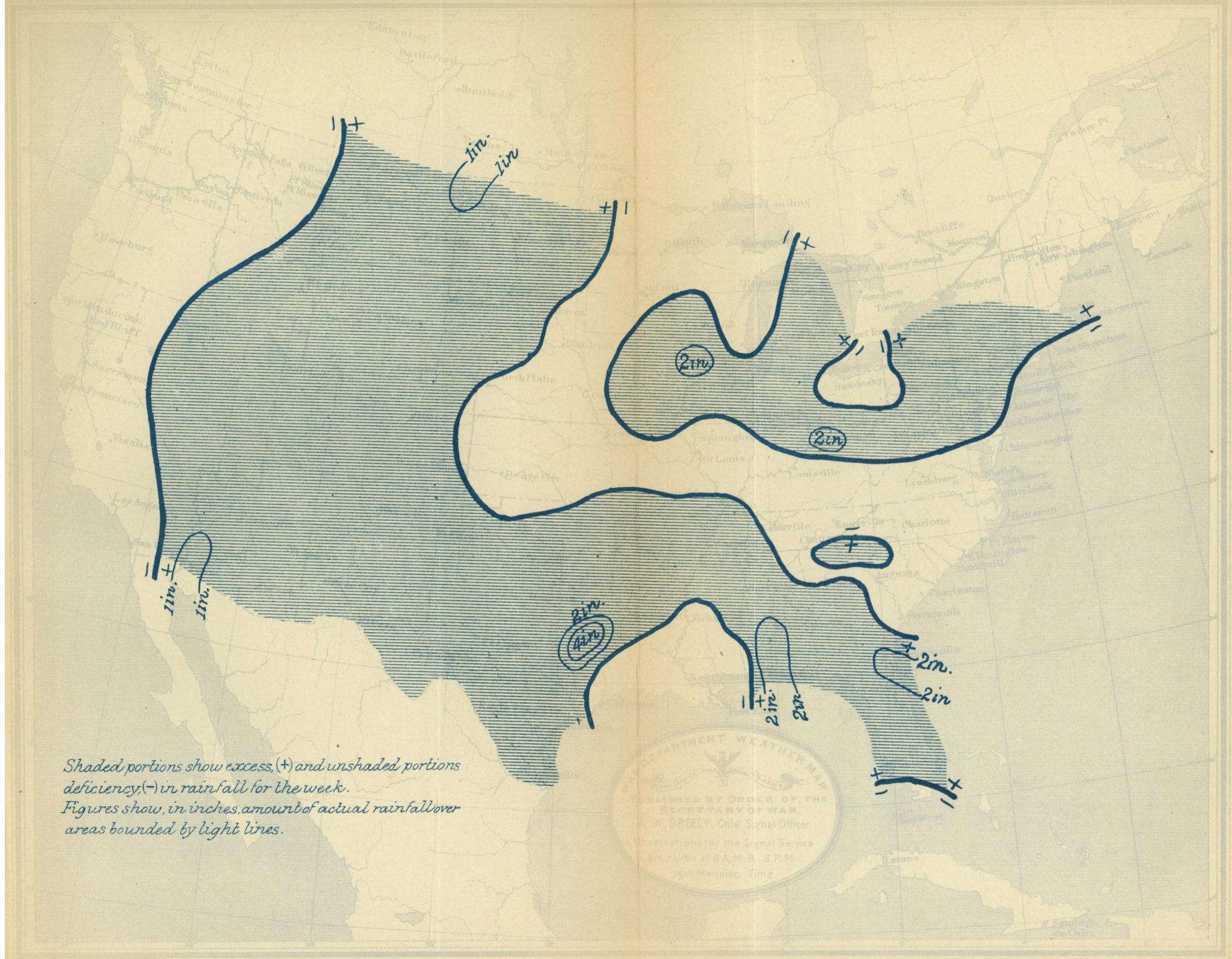
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*Shaded portions show excess, (+) and unshaded portions  
deficiency, (-) of temperature for the week.  
Figures show average daily amount of excess, (+) or  
deficiency, (-) in temperature over areas bounded by light  
lines.*

WAR DEPARTMENT WEATHER MAP  
PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE  
SECRETARY OF WAR.  
A. W. GREELY, Chief Signal Officer  
Observations for the Signal Service  
are taken at 8 A.M. & 8 P.M.  
75th Meridian Time.

# Rainfall, week ending October 10<sup>th</sup> 1890.



Shaded portions show excess, (+) and unshaded portions deficiency, (-) in rainfall for the week.  
 Figures show, in inches, amount of actual rainfall over areas bounded by light lines.

DEPARTMENT WEATHER MAP  
 PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE  
 SECRETARY OF WAR.  
 W. GREELY, Chief Signal Officer  
 Observations for the Signal Service  
 taken at 8 A.M. & 8 P.M.  
 25th Meridian Time

Table of temperature and rain-fall, week ended October 10, 1890—Continued.

Locality.	Mean temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rain-fall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
<b>Missouri Valley:</b>						
Kansas City, Mo.....	60	26		.77		.10
Concordia, Kan.....	60		26	.49		.25
Omaha, Nebr.....	57		21	.68		.22
Yankton, Dak.....	55		19	.38		.17
Valentine, Nebr.....	52		24	.29	.17	
Huron, Dak.....	51		11	.28		.05
<b>Extreme Northwest:</b>						
Moorhead, Minn.....	47	13		.56	.17	
St. Vincent, Minn.....	44			.42		
Bismarck, Dak.....	47		6	.26	.45	
Buford, Fort, Dak.....	48		35	.21	1.35	
<b>Rocky Mountain Slope:</b>						
Assiniboine, Fort, Mont.....	47		15	.14	.70	
Helena, Mont.....	46		28	.21	.01	
Custer, Fort, Mont.....	49		30	.22	.16	
Rapid City, Dak.....	49		17	.13	.07	
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	56		66	.39	.23	
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	49		49	.16	.32	
North Platte, Nebr.....	53		15	.28		.10
Denver, Colo.....	55		64	.16	.40	
Dodge City, Kans.....	60		15	.28		.07
Sill, Fort, Ind. T.....	67	7		.66	.06	
Santa Fé, N. Mex.....	54		20	.23	.38	
<b>Pacific Coast:</b>						
Olympia, Wash.....	51		2	1.14		.80
Portland, Oreg.....	56		24	1.02		.24
Roseburg, Oreg.....	54			.64		
Red Bluff, Cal.....	67		13	.30		.30
Sacramento, Cal.....	63	1		.20		.20
San Francisco, Cal.....	60	17		.27		.27
Los Angeles, Cal.....	63	21		.11		.09
San Diego, Cal.....	64	8		.10		.09
Yuma, Ariz.....	77		46	.03	1.63	

## FOREIGN.

(Reports received through the Department of State and other channels.)

**GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales.***—The deaths registered in 28 great towns of England and Wales during the week ended September 27 corresponded to an annual rate of 20.0 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 9,715,559. The lowest rate was recorded in Derby, viz, 11.4, and the highest in Manchester, viz, 32.6 a thousand. Diphtheria caused .3 deaths in Salford, 3 in Birmingham, and 3 in Liverpool.

**London.**—One thousand four hundred and fifty-eight deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 22; scarlet fever, 16; diphtheria, 28; whooping-cough, 29; enteric fever, 18; and diarrhoea and dysentery, 86. The deaths from all causes corresponded to an annual rate of 17.2 a thousand. Diseases of the respiratory organs caused 222 deaths. In greater London 1,867 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 16.9 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included measles, 8; diphtheria, 9; and whooping-cough, 11.

**Ireland.**—The average annual death rate, represented by the deaths registered during the week ended September 27, in the 16 principal town districts of Ireland, was 18.7 a thousand of the population. The lowest rate was recorded in Armagh, viz, 5.2, and the highest in Kilkenny, viz, 32.8 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 141 deaths were registered, including measles, 1; enteric fever, 4; and whooping-cough, 1.

**Scotland.**—The deaths registered in eight principal towns during the week ended September 27 corresponded to an annual rate of 18.7 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,345,563. The lowest mortality was recorded in Greenock, viz, 9.2, and the highest in Paisley, viz, 22.9 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 483, including measles, 5; scarlet fever, 6; diphtheria, 4; whooping-cough, 12; fever, 11; diarrhoea, 34; and croup and laryngitis, 4.

**SPAIN—*Barcelona—Cholera.***—The United States consul at Barcelona, furnishes the following :

For the week ended September 25, 1890, the total deaths from all causes were 175. The president of the board of health, who gave me the foregoing figures, stated that the persons who died of cholera here came from Valencia, and that Barcelona is free from cholera. As a matter of fact there are three cases to-day in one of the old streets called, Calle de Blay.

*Grao de Valencia—Cholera.*—Week ended September 21. One hundred and thirty-five cases of cholera and 83 deaths.

PORTUGAL—*Lisbon.*—Month of August, 1890. Population, 242,297. Total deaths, 130, including phthisis pulmonalis, 4; small-pox, 4; and enteric fever, 1.

CUBA—*Havana.*—The United States sanitary inspector reports as follows, under date of October 4, 1890:

I have the honor to inform you that there were 627 deaths in this city during the month of September.

Thirty-one of those deaths were caused by yellow fever, 11 by so-called pernicious fever, 11 by enteric fever, 1 by bilious fever, 3 by paludal fever, 2 by small-pox, and 2 by measles.

Eleven of the deaths from yellow fever were in the military hospital, while the remaining 20 were among civilians in the civil hospitals and different parts of the city.

On comparing the above report of mortality from spreading diseases with that for the month of August, it will be seen that such deaths have diminished during September, particularly from yellow fever, there being 64 deaths from that disease in August, while in September there have been only 31.

During the week ending October 2, there were 5 deaths from yellow fever, with approximately 25 new cases, 2 deaths from enteric fever, and 1 from so-called pernicious fever.

The usual bad sanitary conditions of this place exist to-day without any improvement.

SAN DOMINGO—*Puerto Plata.*—Period from August 9 to September 20, 1890. Population, 4,100. Total deaths, 16. None from contagious diseases.

JAMAICA.—In reply to an inquiry from this Bureau the following telegram has been received:

JAMAICA, *October 13, 1890.*

Sanitary report in transit to-day shows no contagious disease.

AUSTRALIA—*Sydney—Vital statistics for the six months ending with July, 1890.*—January, 1890: 183 deaths, including phthisis pulmonalis, 15; enteric fever, 9; and whooping-cough, 11. February, 1890: 154 deaths, including phthisis pulmonalis, 13; enteric fever, 5; diphtheria, 2; and whooping-cough, 2. March, 1890: 133 deaths, including phthisis pulmonalis, 12; enteric fever, 8; and whooping-cough, 5. April, 1890: 184 deaths, including phthisis pulmonalis, 25; enteric fever, 7; and diphtheria, 6. May, 1890: 140 deaths, including phthisis pulmonalis 24 and diphtheria, 2. June, 1890: 142 deaths, including phthisis pulmonalis, 20; enteric fever, 2; and diphtheria, 2. July, 1890: 188 deaths, including phthisis pulmonalis, 20; enteric fever, 2; and diphtheria, 2.

CANARY ISLANDS—*Teneriffe*.—The United States consul states, under date of September 20, 1890, that “no contagious or infectious disease has appeared at this port.”

SOUTH AFRICA—*Loanda*.—Month of March, 1890. Population, 14,500. Total number of deaths, 61, including small-pox, 4.

*National port sanitary regulations of Venezuela.*

[Translated in this Bureau.]

DECREE OF THE FEDERAL COUNCIL.

SECTION 1.—*Diseases which require quarantine and sanitary precautions.*

ART. 1. Asiatic cholera, yellow fever, plague, small-pox, and typhus fever are the diseases which demand quarantine and other special hygienic measures.

ART. 2. Vessels arriving from ports infected by one of the above-named diseases shall be subjected to a quarantine of observation, which shall be of three days' duration for passengers, dating from the day on which the vessel is inspected by the sanitary physician. When it is fully ascertained that there has been no case of sickness during the voyage, that the voyage has lasted seven days, and that the vessel is in good hygienic condition, the quarantine of observation may be reduced to less than three days, according to the judgment of the physician, and after a strict examination.

ART. 3. The quarantine of observation shall be held at lazarettos, and failing these, on pontoons designed for the purpose, or on board if no case of the epidemic has occurred on the vessel. If such case shall occur, the vessel shall be dispatched to a suitable place and subjected to a strict quarantine.

ART. 4. Every vessel on which any one of the above-named diseases, or diseases related to them, has occurred in transit shall be subjected to a strict quarantine, the duration of which, for passengers, shall be according to the nature of the disease and its period of incubation. For Asiatic cholera, from one to two weeks; for yellow fever, from three to six days; for plague, eight days. The sick shall be confined within the limits of the lazaretto, and healthy persons on board; the crew, merchandise, and other articles shall remain on the vessel, or be removed to another lazaretto, or to a pontoon, until the period of strict quarantine shall have elapsed. After the disembarkation of passengers the disinfection of the vessel shall be accomplished in the best manner possible. Persons remaining on board shall be subjected to a quarantine of from three to seven days, at the option of the sanitary physician and according to the circumstances of the case.

SECTION II.

ART. 5. No communication with an infected or suspected vessel shall be permitted, and the disembarkation of passengers, crew, or cargo shall be prohibited. When infection has been verified information shall be promptly given to the police authorities in order that they may take all necessary precautions to render the community immune.

ART. 6. Vessels arriving with clean bills of health may proceed to the disembarkation of passengers and cargoes after examination showing good sanitary condition.

ART. 7. Any vessel which has started with a clean bill of health and on which cases of cholera, yellow fever, small-pox, etc., have occurred during the voyage shall be subjected to strict quarantine during the period of incubation.

ART. 8. If any reason shall appear for doubting the declaration of the captain and passengers the vessel shall be subjected to a quarantine of observation.

ART. 9. If the vessel has held direct communication with ports in which an epidemic is prevalent it shall be subjected to a quarantine of observation.

ART. 10. Every vessel under quarantine of observation shall be anchored to leeward and attentively watched and visited by a physician, who shall give daily reports of its condition.

ART. 11. If during the quarantine of observation any case of illness shall occur strict quarantine shall be instituted.

ART. 12. A vessel held in quarantine shall not be allowed to proceed without a statement in the bill of health of its sanitary condition.

ART. 13. During the period of strict quarantine the most rigid measures shall be taken and the vessel carefully watched and disinfected in order to destroy every malefic germ.

ART. 14. The board of health and the police authorities shall take all necessary precautions to prevent the development of disease, by destroying every focus of infection, maintaining cleanliness, and sterilizing every germ that might infect the atmosphere.

### SECTION III.

ART. 15. The disinfection of crew, merchandise, and vessel shall be carried out under the supervision of the sanitary physician, generally and rigorously. Animal substances, such as wool, hair, leather, and organic matters susceptible of decomposition, shall be destroyed by fire, if they can not be properly disinfected. Alimentary substances, such as wheat, vegetables, fruit, lard, butter, cheese; china, glass, gums, resins, wood, and metals, require only to be clean, as they are not considered capable of retaining infectious germs. Letters and papers are to be disinfected and live animals sequestrated. Disinfection shall be practiced as soon as the vessel is anchored and unloaded, and it shall consist in fumigation by chlorine, sulphur, or steam, with open hatches, accompanied by ventilation and thorough washing. When the process of disinfection is complete the vessel shall be painted on the outside and varnished within.

### SECTION IV.—*Lazarettos.*

ART. 16. Lazarettos shall be situated as far as possible from communities, to leeward of the shore, and, preferably, on barren islands which have good water, dry soil, and safe anchorage. They should be under strict sanitary guard. If no suitable site can be found, pontoons should be made use of.

ART. 17. The lazarettos shall be vigilantly guarded by the police or by sanitary guards, and this measure shall be rigidly applied to lazarettos under strict quarantine.

SECTION V.—*Bills of health.*

ART. 18. Every vessel arriving in port shall be required to show a bill of health, stating port of departure, destination, sanitary condition, and any case of sickness that has occurred on board during the voyage. No doubtful bill of health shall be accepted. If the bill of health is clean, the vessel shall be subjected to a quarantine of observation; if foul, to a strict quarantine.

Vessels bound to Maracaibo shall be visited by the physician at the fortress of San Carlos, and if any reason shall appear in the bill of health or the sanitary condition of the vessel the said physician shall detain the vessel and inform the Maracaibo board of health.

The same attention shall be required of the inspector of pontoons at the mouth of the Orinoco and of vessels bound to Bolivar City.

ART. 19. The vessel's original bill of health shall not be changed at the intermediate ports, and consequently shall not be admitted as legal without title from the port of departure. In the said bill shall be carefully noted all accidents of the voyage, the same to be duly considered by the sanitary physician and board of health.

ART. 20. In the bill of health the name of the vessel shall be stated, its nationality, the name of the captain, the character of its trade, its destination, tonnage, the number and names of the passengers and crew, its cargo, hygienic conditions, cases of sickness occurring on board, port of departure, and the condition of its food stores.

SECTION VI.—*Sanitary fees.*

ART. 21. Every vessel infected or suspected of infection, and detained at a lazaretto or pontoon, shall satisfy all sanitary fees, which are: (1) For report of arrival; (2) entrance into quarantine; (3) disinfection of merchandise and other articles which it is judged proper to disinfect.

1. War vessels and merchant vessels putting in under stress of weather shall be exempt from these fees; also children of seven years of age and indigent persons on board.

2. Said fees shall be fixed by the minister of the treasury.

SECTION VII.—*Sanitary authorities.*

ART. 22. Boards of health shall be established in every port, their function being to take all necessary precautions as the need for them shall arise. Also to carry out all the requirements of these regulations in their several parts, more especially in relation to quarantine and hygienic measures in the community to which they appertain.

ART. 23. The health inspector shall be a physician appointed for the purpose, under whose orders shall be placed all agents of the service of sanitation, and who shall have authority to make use of force, if circumstances require it; in which case the police and military authorities shall give him their support.

ART. 24. The boards of health shall be composed of the physician appointed to the office, who shall be the chief sanitary officer; of the highest civil authority of the place; of the maritime customs officer as representing the Treasury Department and in his character of port captain; of two local merchants, and of an engineer, where he may be had. The said board shall be presided over by the sanitary physician.

Consuls resident in the place shall form part of the board as voting and consulting members, to protect the interests with which they are charged.

With the exception of the employés, whose respective salaries are fixed by law, and the sanitary physician, whose emolument is fixed by the Treasury Department, the members of the board are without pecuniary compensation, their function being that of advisers.

ART. 25. The board of health shall meet whenever the medical director shall judge proper to call it together, and when circumstances require, and in such cases shall take direction of all measures conducive to the avoidance of an epidemic threatening the community.

In case of difference of opinion or conflict between the fiscal interest and the decisions of the board, these shall be resolved by a physician elected by a majority of the members of the board who hold a deliberative vote, with the exception of the vote of the sanitary physician, in special meeting, with the customs officer and the civil magistrate. His decision may be appealed from to the National Executive.

ART. 26. The medical health director and the boards of health shall take cognizance of all matters relating to the government of lazarettos and pontoons, and shall be vigilant in all things concerning local health, for which they shall make use of all the rules and regulations of hygiene. The civil and military authorities and the political and moneyed members shall co-operate with them to this end and give efficacious and timely aid to their deliberations.

#### SECTION VIII.—*Special regulations.*

ART. 27. The sanitary physician and the assistants who accompany him on visits of inspection, and who aid in otherwise carrying out the requirements of this decree for the prevention of contagion or importation, through the ports of the Republic, of epidemic diseases, shall wear suitable clothing, to be in use only while on board of suspected or infected vessels and in lazarettos or on pontoons, which clothing is to be laid aside in a place set apart for the purpose and non-infected at the conclusion of the duties assigned them.

ART. 28. The executive decree of the 11th of August, 1847, relative to bills of health and sanitary visits, and the method, fixed on the same date, for the disinfection of correspondence, the only general regulations in force up to the present time, together with all other measures of the sort emanating from subordinate authorities or contrary to the present decree, are hereby abrogated.

ART. 29. The ministers of the interior and the treasury are charged with the execution of this decree.

Sealed with the national seal and signed by the ministers of the interior and the treasury, at the federal palace of Caracas, August 12, 1890.

R. ANDUEZA PALACIO.

S. CASAÑOS, *Minister of the Interior.*

VICENTE CORONADO, *Minister of the Treasury.*



MORTALITY TABLE—FOREIGN CITIES—CONTINUED.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated popula- tion.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—									
				Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Small-pox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping- cough.	
Turk's Islands .....	Sept. 18.....	4,732	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prescott.....	Oct. 6.....	2,988	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coaticook.....	Oct. 4.....	2,860	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harbor Island, Bahamas .....	Sept. 27.....	2,400	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Governor's Harbor .....	Sept. 20.....	996	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Governor's Harbor .....	Sept. 26.....	995	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Juan del Norte .....	Aug. 17.....	900	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Juan del Norte .....	Aug. 31.....	900	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Santiago, Cape Verde .....	Aug. 20.....	500	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

JOHN B. HAMILTON,  
*Supervising Surgeon-General, Marine-Hospital Service.*